

Munson & McNamara

123 to 127 Main Street.

We guarantee all goods sold by us as to quality and price. Goods not satisfactory may be returned and price will be refunded.

DURING THIS WEEK.

A Great Cost Sale of BLANKETS and QUILTS.

We have too many Blankets and Comforts, and we would prefer to sell them even at a loss now than carry them.

You can buy fine Wool Blankets and elegant large Quilts now at your own prices. Remember This Week.

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

PHILADELPHIA LOCKE & FINDEISS

STORE,

Southwest Corner Douglas Ave and Market Streets.

Clearance Sale

Boots, Shoes & Slippers.

We have 96 Plush Wraps on hand. The styles are full length sacks, three quarter length sacks. Modjeskas trimmed with Otter and Beaver fur, also with Ball and Spike Seal trimming, plain sleeves and bell sleeves.

Also plain Plush Jackets. We have 162 Newmarkets and other long wraps in Diagonals, Beavers, Glacis and Plaid, with or without trimming.

We have over 200 Misses and Childrens wraps on hand from 1 year up to 16 years. We are going to sell this stock this week if prices will do it. If we can't get 75 cents on the \$1, they will be sold at 50 cents, and if they don't go at that, 25 cents on the dollar will catch them.

"BUT GO THEY MUST."

In addition to the immense cut we will give you on wraps, you get one of those beautiful "CHRISTMAS SOUVENIRS" with every purchase. They are now on display in our west windows.

A. KATZ.

IN POLITICAL AGONY.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE RAPIDLY APPROACHING A CRISIS.

Boulanger Rapidly Gaining Power and Influence in His War on Existing Conditions.

He Declares the Chamber of Deputies Powerless for Good and Demands That a Constituent Assembly be Called.

Bonapartists and Boulangerists Unite—Gen. Boulanger Approves the Recent Demand for Annulment of the Decree of Banishment Against the Duc D'Aumale—Other Items of News From the Old World.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—General Boulanger's cause has received an immense accession in the candidature of General Montauban for a seat in the chamber of deputies. His appearance as a candidate in the department conjoined with General Boulanger speaks favorably for the Boulangerists a momentary election campaign. The government feels the danger acute, and today held a council at the Elysee to consider how to face the situation.

General Montauban gives his support to Boulanger. He says: "Since Gravelotte, when he held in check the attack of Count Von Steinmetz on the French line, his name has been cherished by the army. During his five years of the command of the second army corps he added to his popularity."

The whole address is a frank exposure of the Boulanger program. He denounces the chamber of deputies as being powerless for good, as offending the national conscience and as compromising the interests of the country. He demands the summoning of a constituent assembly as alone competent to express the national will. He invokes his own past, showing that he is not a stranger to personal party quarrels and that he was now actuated solely by motives of patriotism. He appears as a conservative. His return to the chamber is certain.

The assaults of the government now comprise conservatives, wanting revision, Bonapartists and Boulangerists. In the government ranks the opportunists and the moderates have a strong influence. Lacour, Reinach and other leaders are divided on the question of the necessity of the revision of the constitution. They are united against Boulangerism.

M. Floquet dominates now and appears to be determined to keep the lead. He is pressing his colleagues to draw away the conservative support from Boulanger by proposing a revision bill, accompanied by a scrutiny of the constitution.

The influence of the Panama canal collapse on the electoral vote depends upon a variety of changes, including the time at which the election is held. If the present shareholders, who are now unable to realize their savings have been swamped by the revision of the constitution, the present form of republic General Boulanger will triumph.

Meetings of centers continue to pass resolutions in support of M. De Lesseps and to sign engagements binding them to forego the payment of interest by the company. This action, however, does not affect the general belief that the company has failed. At a meeting at Bordeaux on Sunday 1,300 shareholders signed an agreement to forego the payment of interest at Angers yesterday several hundred signatures were obtained to a similar agreement.

General Boulanger in an interview today extolled M. Reinach for demanding the annulment of the decree of banishment against Duc D'Aumale. He said: "The first act of my government, if the country raises me to the presidency, will be to repeal the laws relating to banishment, to admit everybody and open up all Frenchmen the France I love so well."

WANTS A CLEAR STATEMENT.
OTTAWA, Dec. 26.—The government received yesterday an application from the consul general of the United States at Halifax which has the appearance of being made under special instructions from Washington, and which may yet figure as an important state document. The consul general makes application for permission for the American fishing vessel Flora Dillaway, now in port at Halifax, to transship her cargo of halibut over a Canadian railway to the United States. In so doing he cites the recent case in which the collector at Halifax allowed the vessel to transship her cargo under similar circumstances. He alleges that the vessel has come in for repairs, and that the cargo will be lost unless the privilege is granted. He then proceeds in the most diplomatic and suspicious manner to ask for an authoritative and clear statement of the claims of the Canadian government as to the exact rights and limitations of privileges to which American fishing vessels are entitled when entering Canadian ports under such circumstances. The latter inquiry has awakened suspicions that the consul general is submitting the letter of inquiry under special instructions from headquarters, with a view to making the answer a basis for invoking the coercion principles of the retaliation bill. The consul general's application and question will probably be considered at the next meeting of the council.

PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE.
PARIS, Dec. 26.—Prado, the murderer of Marie Argeant, has written a letter to President Carnot, in which he protests that he is innocent of the crime for which he was sentenced to death. He says that he does not desire commutation of sentence, as he does not wish to survive the disgrace that has been put upon him, and that he awaits death with impatience.

A CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY.
ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—A second inquiry into the recent accident to the czar's train at Borkers, resulted in attributing the disaster to a criminal conspiracy. All the recently discharged railroad employees will shortly be arrested.

SAVAGE ATTACK.
BERLIN, Dec. 26.—The Cologne Gazette renews the attack on Sir R. D. Morier, British ambassador at St. Petersburg today. In a savage article on the subject of his connection with Marshal Bazaine, it says: "We assert Bazaine named Morier, when at Darmstadt, as the author of the information which reached him about the movements of the German troops and are prepared to prove the truth of the assertion."

BOUTANGER WILL MAKE A FIGHT.
PARIS, Dec. 26.—General Boulanger announces his intention to contest against the ministerial candidate the seat for Paris in the chamber of deputies made vacant by the death of M. Hilde. The Republican journals urge Boulanger to unite in support of a similar candidate.

BURNED IN BED.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Leidel stepped out to a store, leaving her children in bed. During her absence a 4-year-old boy got out of bed and started to light the candles on a Christmas tree which had been illuminated the night before. He lighted the candles and the little fellow ran back to bed, his clothes burning. The mother came home in time to rescue another child sleeping in the room. The little boy was horribly burned and died shortly afterwards.

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A SETTLEMENT WANTED.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Times implies that an early settlement of the New Foundland fisheries controversy between France and England is to be arranged, as the present situation leaves the two countries in an ominous and unsatisfactory relation.

BRITISH PLANS FOR SUAKIM.
LONDON, Dec. 26.—Before withdrawing entirely from Suakim the British will build strong permanent forts on which guns will be mounted so as to keep the place. The black regiments will be left to garrison the place.

GLADSTONE A HERO IN NAPLES.
NAPLES, Dec. 26.—Mr. Gladstone attended service in the English church here yesterday. The British consul and many others cordially greeted him. The professors of the university will appoint a committee to convey their congratulations to him on the 75th anniversary of his birth, Dec. 22.

VON MOLTKE GIVEN AN OVATION.
BERLIN, Dec. 26.—Count Von Moltke, while making purchases for Christmas, was surrounded by a wild and enthusiastic crowd of friends and admirers and cheered until he was obliged to retreat in a cab.

THE SHEEP MEN.
COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 26.—Columbus Delano, president of the national wool growers' association, has issued an address to the wool growers of the United States in which he calls a meeting of the officers of the national and state associations of wool growers at Washington January 1. He says in the address that the wool schedule pending before the senate fails to afford adequate protection, and it is to consider this and similar questions that the meeting is called.

THE WORK OF BURGLARS.
QUENEMO, Kan., Dec. 26.—J. S. Reid's hardware store, on Maple street, this city, was burglarized last night. Entrance was gained by the store room through a window in the rear of the building. Revolvers, cutlery and other articles were taken. The burglars were getting numerous here, and the offenders, if caught, will be severely dealt with.

Being for oil will soon commence. The capital is nearly.

Some fine specimens of lead ore were brought to town today from a short distance out of the city. The specimens are said to be very rich.

ASKED TO SETTLE

Jay Gould and the Missouri Pacific sued for \$1,500,000.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 26.—Suit has been commenced in the district court here in which John Fitzgerald, the well known railroad contractor, for himself and for the Fitzgerald Mallory Construction company, sues the Missouri Pacific Railroad company and Jay Gould for an account against a guarantee of \$1,500,000. The suit is brought over the absorption of the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic railroad by the Missouri Pacific. This new road was in progress of construction in 1885 by Fitzgerald & Mallory, who allege that they were to receive \$5,000 in first mortgage bonds per mile, and the same amount per mile in stock and were to receive \$100,000 in bonds per mile. They were to receive in payment for the construction. Shortly afterwards the Missouri Pacific railroad company, desiring to obtain control of this line of road, made an agreement with the construction company to give them \$11,000 a mile in Missouri Pacific 5-per-cent bonds; the contractors to turn over to the Missouri Pacific Company Jay Gould's stocks and \$100,000 in bonds to be paid by the other company, and to retain the municipal and bonds as per original contract. This contract was made in 1885 and the construction company, the Pacific company that their bonds were at par, while the other securities were at much less value. The object was to give the construction company the bonds at par, while the other securities were at much less value. The object was to give the construction company the bonds at par, while the other securities were at much less value.

It is alleged in the petition that a practical freezing-out game was then entered upon by the Missouri Pacific. The alleged directors of the construction company were compelled to resign, and that directors from the Missouri Pacific were then elected to replace them. Then the directors proceeded to increase the capital stock of the company, and then began calling in payments. The directors of the construction company were not contemplated by the original company. Fitzgerald & Mallory claim that, at the final call, they had 150 miles of the road ready to turn over to the Missouri Pacific, and that the only settlement ever made was between Jay Gould and the new directors of the construction company, from whom Fitzgerald & Mallory received only \$100,000 per mile instead of \$1,100,000, which their contract called for. They claim on the other hand that the difference made further recite that, in the payments made in Missouri Pacific 5-per-cent bonds, they were purposely depreciated 10 per cent. They also claim that the difference made the loss in the value of the depreciated bonds is added as an extra loss to the construction company of \$900,000.

The petition seeks to force an accounting in a court of equity between the Missouri Pacific railroad company and the Fitzgerald & Mallory construction company. Mr. Fitzgerald having one-third interest, as a stockholder, for himself, as well as for other stockholders. The Morton & Bils company are stockholders, but have nothing to do with the suit. They expect petitioning that an accounting will insure to their benefit as well as to that of Mr. Fitzgerald. It is alleged that a fair settlement of the difference made will show that the company owes the Fitzgerald & Mallory construction company \$1,500,000.

SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—The bar and bench of Hamilton county was most rudely shocked this morning by news of the suicide of ex-Judge Robert A. Johnson, at his residence in Avondale. Judge Johnson was a strong, brave man, genial among his associates and a universal favorite, with strong domestic feelings. About two months ago his estimable wife, daughter of the late Judge Wines, died after a long and painful illness. Since then Judge Johnson has been known to be broken with grief, though he has attended to his usual duties. Yesterday he dined with his married daughter, Mrs. Harriet Hulbert, and after dinner visited the grave of his wife in Spring Grove cemetery. This morning about 7 o'clock, he rose without dressing himself, took a revolver which he had in his room and deliberately fired through his head, causing instantaneous death. He was well established financially, happy in all his domestic relations and there is no known reason for this act, except, overwhelming grief at the loss of his life-long companion. He was between 55 and 60 years old.

BURNED IN BED.
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HOW IT WAS DONE.

ADMIRAL LUCE'S MANNER OF OBEYING HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

He Demands the Release of the Steamer and at the Same Time Sends a Hawser on Board.

Pending an Answer to His Demand the Vessels in the Harbor are Formally Notified of the Situation.

General Legitime and His Advisers Realize the Situation and Promptly Yield Compliance—The Indemnity Question Still Unsettled—Other Matters of Interest.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 26.—Hayti's black ruler, Gen. Legitime, passed from triumph to humiliation in quick succession last week. On Sunday he was elected president, and on Tuesday he was inaugurated, and on Thursday he was forced to surrender the steamer Haytian Republic under peril of bombardment by the Galena and Yantic. I have just arrived here from Port-au-Prince, in the Arran, which left there last Friday. The Sunday previous was the day fixed for the joint session of the senate and assembly to elect a president. When the joint convention met it was, of course, a foregone conclusion that Gen. Legitime would be elected president, and the deputies hastened to do what was expected of them. Forty-four votes were recorded for Legitime, all other candidates nothing. Then the populace gave itself up to hilarity and tafia.

Tuesday was inauguration day, and a general holiday was decreed. The ceremonies consisted of the usual inauguration oath, taken in public, a pompous high mass at the cathedral, a grand parade of the tatterdemalion troops and a banquet at the palace in the afternoon. The whole population of the island, who were invited to a prolonged jamboree all that day and the next. Possibly that fact may account for the failure of Minister Preston's visit. If that is the case, the Haytian government the humiliation of being forced to surrender the steamer Haytian Republic to the United States.

Tuesday evening Mr. Peters, the agent for the Atlas line steamers, notified President Legitime that, in accordance with a guarantee of \$1,500,000, the Minister Preston in New York, he had brought a crew for the Haytian Republic, and was ready to take her north at once. President Legitime, however, was not to be hurried, and a cabinet meeting was held next morning, the 19th.

Whether the president and his advisers were really inclined to accept Minister Preston's plan, or were merely temporarily belligerent from enthusiasm, it is not possible to state. The result was, however, that the minister of foreign affairs was notified by Mr. Peters that the government could not understand Minister Preston's scheme, and therefore would not send the vessel to New York.

Early Thursday morning the Yantic and Galena, the latter flying the flag of Rear Admiral Luce, quickly shifted her flag to the Yantic, and the latter steamed into the inner harbor, anchoring a short cable length from the Haytian Republic. The Yantic ran a hawser from her stern to the Yantic, and the latter sent her flag, containing Commodore Heyerman and Flag Lieutenant Meigs, ashore to communicate with Minister Preston. The Yantic then accompanied the minister to the president's place and demanded the delivery of the Haytian Republic to the United States naval commander in the outer harbor. If that demand was not delivered by sunset the United States would take her by force, and if resistance were offered she would shell the city.

In order that there should be no delay the Galena sent boats to the vessels in the harbor to get out of range, and the foreign consuls were notified of the possibility of an early beginning of hostilities. The minister's demand also called for a salute of twenty-one guns to the United States flag and the payment of indemnity to the owners of the Haytian Republic.

Legitime and his advisers suddenly realized that they had an elephant on their hands. It was not that they no longer regarded the seizure of the Yantic and the United States flag as such a smart piece of business after all. In hot haste they hurried a small steamer to the harbor and the Republic, from whose masthead and peak still floated the national colors, which plucky Captain Compton insisted on keeping. The captain was on hand to receive his ship back and was brought to anchor near the Galena.

Then the Haytian gunboat, Desolante, ran the stars and stripes up to her foremast and fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The Galena returned the salute. The vessel was hoisted under protest, though the Haytians had agreed to abide by the decision of our government. A crew for the Haytian Republic will be selected from the crew of the Galena and the Yantic, and the steamer will at once be started for New York, since it is desirable to get her out of the yellow fever locality as quickly as possible. It is reported that the Haytian government has agreed to pay the United States government \$500,000.

Admiral Luce will shortly come to Kingston to get his ship and remain while the other fills her bunkers, and then they will exchange places, as there is no telling what may happen in Port-au-Prince. Every day there was surprised at the prompt steps taken by Admiral Luce, who acted with great courtesy, but with firmness.

When I left, on Friday, for this port, most of the Haytians were drunk or rapidly becoming so, and it would take little to create a riot or even a revolution. I have read in the papers that the Haytian government has agreed to pay the United States government \$500,000.

ACCIDENT AT A MILL.
WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 26.—By an explosion at Top Mill, this morning, caused by the top of the cylinder coming in contact with water, Wm. Mears and Henry Newhans were badly burned about the head and body, and William Miles, terribly burned in the face and body and both eyes destroyed. He will probably die.

INCENDIARY FIRE.
CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 26.—A small grocery store on South State street was destroyed by incendiary fire early this morning, and an unknown man, supposed to have been a burglar, burned to death. A barrel of oil in the front part of the store exploded, setting the fire on fire. Frank Polo, who was standing outside, was fatally burned.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 26.—Leonard Grindel, employee of an oil works in this city, was presented with a goose by his employers. Most find a goose a most desirable article for a home, and on Saturday at his door on Chadwick street was assaulted by three men. They knocked him down, kicked him in the abdomen and stole his goose and went away. At 10 o'clock last night he fell to the floor dead.

MRS. CHASKA'S BABY.
FORT BENNETT, D. T., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Chaska, nee Cora Bell Fellows, the society belle from Washington who created a sensation by marrying the Indian Chaska of the Cheyenne agency, is a mother. On the 23d instant, at 13 o'clock noon, a son was born, and mother and child are doing well. Since their return from the east the couple have been residing at Swift Bird's camp, and came to Fort Bennett a week ago.

UNDER DIFFERENT FLAGS.

General Joe Johnston and Colonel Berdan Meet and Exchange Greetings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—As General Joseph E. Johnston passed through a corridor of the interior department yesterday he was halted by a friend and introduced to a tall gentleman with gray mustache and military air. The tall man who was presented as "General Berdan," cast a scrutinizing glance at his new acquaintance and asked:

"Is this the great General Johnston?"
"Well," responded the ex-confederate chieftain modestly, "I don't feel that I can apply such distinction to myself."
"He calls himself Minimus Johnston," put in the friend who had introduced the two military men, "and says Albert Sydney Johnston was the maximum of that name."

"But excuse me," persisted General Berdan, "I ask in all seriousness. Remember I have been out of the country most of the time for twenty-five years, and I have lost the run of our distinguished men. I ask seriously, is this General Joseph E. Johnston?"

The ex-confederate had to admit that he was the identical individual named, and General Berdan continued, as he grasped the other cordially by the hand:
"I am truly delighted to meet you, general, for I am a man who has the courage to fight for his convictions. If I had been in your place, or in the south, I would have fought with you for your side." "And," replied Gen. Johnston, "if I had been situated and surrounded as you were I would not doubt have done my fighting on your side."

"Certainly, certainly," retorted General Berdan, "it is all a matter of education. I say again I am delighted to meet you. During the war I tried hard to get you, but you succeeded in escaping me. I am truly glad you didn't get any closer." "I am glad you didn't get any closer," interposed Gen. Johnston, who was of course familiar with Gen. Berdan's record and exploit as a sharpshooter. The two old soldiers exchanged recollections of war experiences for half an hour and parted with a mutual promise to see more of each other.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—One of the saddest accidents occurred yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock in which six persons lost their lives. A party of seven, consisting of Andrew Ziege, his sister Kate, George Stumpf and wife, Matt Cox, Mary Morales and a boatman whose name could not be learned, left early in the afternoon for a boat house about six miles from the city for the purpose of taking a sail on the bay. The party embarked and all went well until a heavy sea set in when some of the occupants of the boat became frightened and wanted to return home. Finally it was agreed to start home and the boatman started to jib his sail when a sudden gust of wind upset the boat, throwing the occupants into the water. The boatman scrambled to reach the capsized boat, but none of them succeeded except the boatman and all the others drowned. The price of tickets sold through to five days ago. Section 19, fixing a penalty for railway officials guilty of violation of the law, should be amended so as to make the penalties more severe. A provision was added which gives a direct pecuniary advantage to the shipper.

President Steikeyer, of the Chicago, Kansas City and St. Paul railway, gives expression to much the same idea set forth in his speech before the Western Freight association last week. He wants a more vigorous administration of the law. It is, he says, fatally defective in one respect. The right to control carries with it the duty to protect. A government can rightly fully take away from the individual the favor of protecting himself without at the same time extending the protection of the government. The act is a most commendable principle. Before the enactment it was customary, where a company was forced by competition to reduce its rates, to make a concession at one point and make it good by higher charges at intermediate points, and where one company made predatory excursions into the territory of another, it was usual to make a concession in the good old way, so that the protection in the manner indicated, is prohibited by the law, but the law, in fact, extends the protection against a competitor company making an unremunerative rate and from making predatory excursions into its neighbor's territory. A provision was added which gives a direct pecuniary advantage to the shipper.

A DESERTER'S SUPPOSED FATE.
BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Dec. 26.—On Friday last a sailor known as Le Matalab, one of the crew of the French bark, Lecoq, now lying off the coast at Brazos de Santiago, about five miles from the shore, was left on watch. In the morning he was missing, and on investigation it was found that he had got together all his clothes, stolen a life preserver and the cork lining of the lifeboat, and letting a rope ladder over the side had deliberately deserted. Diligent search was at once made, and yesterday a life preserver was found on Padre Island, about seven miles from where the bark is anchored. The man probably fell a prey to the gigantic sharks that abound in this portion of the Gulf, or was drowned, though he may have got ashore and started up Padre Island a dreary, uninvited wanderer, and, separated from the main land by a wide lagoon. Should he strike some few pools of sweet water that exist in the lagoon, he may reach Corpus Christi, but the trip is not one to be envied.

ASSAULTED THE SHERIFF.

WARREN, Ind., Dec. 26.—At Logansport today all the saloons were running in full blast in open defiance of the state law. Deputy sheriff Buck Stanley this afternoon entered the notorious saloon run by Pete Moore and attempted to arrest the bar tender. A one-legged man named George Partish interfered, knocked the officer down with a club and literally mopped the floor with Stanley, who was badly hurt. The city marshal and his deputy rushed in and arrested Partish and the saloonist and Stanley was carried home. Stanley is the famous detective, whose capture of Amos Green, the murderer in Texas a year ago was exploited throughout the country.

FATALLY BURNED.
GESEVA, Ill., Dec. 26.—While John M. Stillwell was impersonating Santa Claus at a church festival, his costume caught fire from a candle and he was fatally burned. There was quite a panic in the church. Several women and children were badly bruised in the scramble for the door.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME NATURE.
DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 26.—F. W. Smith, dressed as Santa Claus, and making a liberal use of cotton batting, incautiously set to work to light a Christmas tree. The cotton took fire and Smith was horribly burned, killed impossible.

KILLED HIS CHILD.

PATERBORO, W. Va., Dec. 26.—A California house, in Wirt county, of which Mr. John Creel, a well known citizen, is proprietor. Mr. Creel returned home last night with his Christmas for his children, of whom he was very fond. He gathered them about him, but in a most unfortunate manner he fired from a long-barreled pistol, which he believed to be unloaded, out of a drawer. While fingering the weapon one barrel exploded, sending the bullet through the heart of little Nina, his favorite child, killing her instantly.

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DYING AT PARIS.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26.—A cablegram from Paris, France, this morning, stated that the Rev. Dr. Boyce, chairman of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, was dying at that place. He went abroad for his health several months since, but began failing rapidly. Dr. Boyce is one of the foremost Baptist divines and scholars in America.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE.

PROMINENT RAILROAD MEN ON THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

Prevailing Opinion That the Law Has Been Systematically Ignored by Many Lines.

Underbidding the Payment of Commissions to Shippers and Appointing Shippers as Agents Suggested as Abuses.

President Steikeyer Reiterates the Views Expressed in His Recent Speech and Declares in Favor of a More Vigorous Administration of the Law.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—A number of original interviews with railroad men on interstate commerce law are printed today.

Traffic Manager Reese, of the Chicago & Grand Trunk says: "For the past twelve months I do not believe that the provisions of the interstate commerce law have been properly observed by many of the railways. On the contrary, they have resorted to various schemes contrary to the law to evade the act, such as underbidding, payments of commission, appointing agents as shippers, etc. From the beginning I believed the law was a good one. I also was of the opinion that it had come to a standstill. I am of the same opinion today, and although I believe it could be amended so as to make it more operative in every respect, I still think that if all roads would strictly obey the present law in spirit and letter it would be far better for the railway themselves and more satisfactory to the commercial community at large."

Vice-President Bond, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, wants the section prohibiting pooling repeated, an amendment adopted requiring like public shippers' rates when rates are reduced as when raised and make such notice no less than twenty days—thirty would be preferable—instead of ten, as now. The commission should have authority to suspend such notice when necessary to meet the competition of lines working wholly or in part by water or by canal. He also favors an amendment prohibiting transportation contracts with shippers for a longer period than fifteen days, with a like restriction on the price of tickets sold through to five days ago. Section 19, fixing a penalty for railway officials guilty of violation of the law, should be amended so as to make the penalties more severe. A provision was added which gives a direct pecuniary advantage to the shipper.

President Steikeyer, of the Chicago, Kansas City and St. Paul railway, gives expression to much the same idea set forth in his speech before the Western Freight association last week. He wants a more vigorous administration of the law. It is, he says, fatally defective in one respect. The right to control carries with it the duty to protect. A government can rightly fully take away from the individual the favor of protecting himself without at the same time extending the protection of the government. The act is a most commendable principle. Before the enactment it was customary, where a company was forced by competition to reduce its rates, to make a concession at one point and make it good by higher charges at intermediate points, and where one company made predatory excursions into the territory of another, it was usual to make a concession in the good old way, so that the protection in the manner indicated, is prohibited by the law, but the law, in fact, extends the protection against a competitor company making an unremunerative rate and from making predatory excursions into its neighbor's territory. A provision was added which gives a direct pecuniary advantage to the shipper.

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